

The True Northerner

T. R. HARRISON, Editor.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE COUNTY.

PAW PAW.

FRIDAY, FEB. 4, 1858

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Subscribers receiving their papers with the above mark placed opposite their names, will know that the time for which they subscribed has expired.

Governor's Message.

We have not room this week, in the crowded columns of our paper, to give more than a synoptical summary of this excellent and clear-headed official document, but suffice it to say, that the Governor recommends.

First, The re-districting of the State into new Circuit Court Judicial Districts, so as to include, *somehow*, the counties of Gratiot, Mason, Manistee, Manistowick and several other unorganized counties, which are now without the pale of any Court or Judgeship. The governor talks as though he more than half suspected, that some of the population thereabouts, needed to have "justice done there."

Second, He calls the attention of the legislature to that part of the State Land Commissioners report, in which he gives his reasons for withholding the Swamp Lands from sale. Under the existing laws, these lands are required to be advertised, previous to sale, in every county in the State where a newspaper is published. By careful estimation, the Commissioners found the sale of said lands, would not pay the expense of advertising, and consequently withheld them; which the governor approves. We commend his judgment, and the people will do the same.

Third, Condemns the policy of the State undertaking the drainage of these lands, by employing engineers and laborers, as impracticable, and attended by extravagance and wastefulness, and also with another kind of drainage in the direction of the state treasury; but recommends that they be sold at a low price to those who may become actual settlers, who will drain them at their own expense from selfish and economic motives; and that the proceeds, after paying the expenses of the sale, be sacredly devoted to educational purposes. He reminds the legislature, in this place, of the wants of the Agricultural College. He says, put the whole into the Primary School Fund. If these lands were given to the whole state, let each child of this commonwealth receive an equal benefit and not, by legislative diversion, foster an agricultural aristocracy, at the expense of uniform, popular education.

Fourth, Mentions the financial embarrassment and distress which has overspread the country, and which has affected every department of business, financial and commercial, public and private, *depleting* the national treasury at Washington, and seriously affecting that portion of the revenue of this state, upon which it depended, principally, for its resources; leaving it thereby, in part, unprovided for, because unlooked for—finds by looking among the archives of the state, that the State tax, previous to the year 1850, averaged, under democratic engineering, at about three mills upon each dollar of valuation; while for the three past years, the assessment has not been quite half a mill; and yet thinks that the State had better meet the exigency by a small loan, than return again to former high rates of democratic taxation, during these hard times; or attempt to replenish the treasury by forced sales of and; for the streams of business will run, after a little, and land will sell, at good remunerative prices.

Fifth, Invites the attention of the legislature to the State Treasurer's report, which shows beyond the cavil of any honest man, the annual diminution of the public revenues, from the falling off of the sales of land; and at the same time shows, that he has, during his administration, paid off \$147,055.31 of the State indebtedness.

Sixth, Boldly and truthfully asserts that the \$10,000 appropriation made by the Legislature, for the relief of the citizens of Michigan, who had gone to settle in Kansas, and which the Slaveocracy press has made such a doleful howl over, has never been expended, with the exception of one thousand dollars which was forwarded to buy seed with, and which was sacredly used for that purpose, and no other.

On the whole, we like the tone of the message. It is characterized by his usual modesty and perspicuity. Instead of assuming the braggadocio and dictatorial style of some of our free-stating slaveocratic

governors, who arrogantly, seem to suppose that they are *masters*, rather than the servants of the people; he recommends, rather than dictates; suggests, instead of threatens, and leaves it to the Legislature who are the representatives of the people, to make such laws as their wisdom and patriotism shall devise.

The Croakers.

On Friday last, Hon. Marcus Chase, the leader of the Slaveocracy in the House, introduced a Resolution calling for an investigation of our finances—with the following preamble,

Whereas, In consequence of the unexplained and extraordinary increase of the expenses of carrying on the State Government for the past three years, over the three preceding years, notwithstanding the proportionate increase of taxes levied during said time.

Mr. Chase has read his party papers and perhaps believes his assumption. If so, we refer him to a single fact. During his "three preceding years," they raised an average annual tax of \$50,000 on an average valuation of \$90,534,000; while for the three years of Republican power, but \$63,355 average per annum was raised on a valuation of \$131,896,000. Their tax was fifty-five hundredths of a mill on the dollar, for the three years, while for our three years, it was but forty eight hundredths of a mill.

So much for Mr. Chase's "proportionate increase of taxes" for the "past three years." For their last seven years, their average tax was one and a half mills—and one year of the seven, it was five mills!—*Leaving Republican.*

The Session.

Our Legislators are busy, and show every sign of a disposition to improve the time. The House had an evening session on Saturday, and passed a long bill adapting the Judiciary laws to the new Supreme Court, and also a bill to provide for the sessions of the Supreme Court—Swamp Land bills have been reported to both houses.

The newspaper cry of Republican extravagance and taxation, has been echoed in the House, and the distinguished minority are in a fair way of getting more than they spoke for. They asked for an investigation for the past three years, and an investigation was ordered for the last ten years! What with Phoenix Bank plunder, Government Stock Bank plunder, thousand dollar allowances for stationary never delivered, \$2,800 for a Fox chase &c. &c. the Report must be a bitter pill for the Administration of the defunct democracy. *Leaving Republican.*

Senator Hale on Federal Politics.

The following passages are taken from the eloquent speech delivered in the United States Senate by John P. Hale, of New Hampshire, on the 18th inst:

THE SEMI-OFFICIAL MEETING IN DOUGLAS' PARLOR.

This omission to submit the constitution to the people of Kansas, is not accidental. I am sorry to find, as I have found out this session, that the omission to put it in the original bill was not accidental. We have a little light on this subject from a gentleman who always shed light when he speaks to the Senate—I mean the honorable Senator from Pennsylvania, (Mr. Bigler.) He says that this was not accidental by any means. He has spoken once or twice about a meeting that was held in the private parlor of a private gentleman. There was a good deal of enquiry and anxiety to know what sort of a meeting that was.

The gentleman who owns the house, said he did not know anything about it. That is not strange. The hospitable man has his guests have the use of any room they please. The honorable Senator from Pennsylvania said this meeting was semi-official. I do not know what kind of a meeting that was. I have heard of a semi-barbarous, semi-annual and semi-weekly but when you come to semi-official I declare it bothers me. (Laughter.) What sort of a meeting was it? Was it an official meeting? No. Was it an unofficial meeting? No. What was it. Semi-official. (Laughter.)

I have never met anything analogous to it but once in my life, and that I will mention by way of illustration. A trader in my town before the day of railroads, had taken a large hunk bill, and he was a little doubtful whether it was genuine or not. He concluded to give it to the stage driver and send it down to the bank to inquire of the cashier whether it was a genuine bill; the driver took it and promised to attend to it. He went down the first day, but he had so many errands that he forgot it, and the third day he forgot it, but to-morrow, he said, I will do it if I do nothing else; I will ascertain whether the bill is genuine or not. He went a fourth day with a like result—he forgot it, and when he came home he says to the anxious, nervous trader, wanting to know whether it was genuine or not; and as he was ashamed to tell him that he had forgotten it, and he thought he would lie to him. Said the trader to him, "Did you call at the bank?" "Yes." "Did the cashier say it was a genuine bill?" "No, he did not." "Did he say it was a bad one?" "No." "Well what did he say?" "He said it was about middling—semi-genuine." (Laughter.) I have not heard to this day whether that was a good or bad bill. (Laughter.) They say in General Jackson's time, that he had a kitchen cabinet as well as a regular one. This could not be a meeting of the kitchen cabinet, because it sat in the parlor—

(Laughter.) It was semi-official in its character.

Again, sir, there is another thing remarkable at this meeting. The Senator says, "It was semi-official and called"—it was called meeting; it was not a mere accidental gathering of a few gentlemen, coming in to pay their respects to the distinguished Senator in his hospitable mansion; it was "semi-official and called." For what? "Called to promote the public good." "Yes, sir, a semi-official meeting called to promote the public good; and what did it do. The honorable Senator from Pennsylvania says:

"My recollection was clear that I left the conference under the impression that it had been deemed best to adopt measures to admit Kansas as a State through the agency of one popular election, and that for delegates to the convention.—This impression was the stronger, because I thought the spirit of the bill infringed upon the doctrine of non-intervention, to which I had great aversion; but with the hope of accomplishing a great good"—the meeting was called for the public good—

and as no movement had been made in that direction in the territory, I waived this objection, and concluded to support the measure. I have a few items of testimony as to the correctness of these impressions, and with their submission I shall be content."

Then he goes on to say:

"I have before me the bill reported by the Senator from Illinois, on the 7th of March, 1856, providing for the admission of Kansas as a State; the third section of which reads as follows:

"That the following propositions be, and the same are hereby, offered to the said convention of the people of Kansas, when formed, for their free acceptance or rejection, which, if accepted by the convention, and ratified by the people at the election for the adoption of the constitution, shall be obligatory upon the United States and the said State of Kansas."

"The bill read in the fifth by the Senator from Georgia on the 25th of June, and referred to the Committee on Territories, contained the same section, word for word. Both these bills were under consideration at the conference referred to."

Two bills under consideration at this semi-official meeting:

"But, sir, when the senator from Illinois reported the Toombs bill to the Senate, with amendments, the next morning it did not contain that portion of the third section which indicated to the convention that the constitution should be approved by the people."

The result of this semi-official meeting, called for the public good, was that the bills came into the Senate the next morning minus the clause submitting the constitution to the people. It was stricken out; but the honorable senator does not impugn anybody else's motives, because he says:

"What was the word? But, sir, what purpose they were omitted, it is not for me to answer."

If it is not for him, it is not for me; but I thought he had given a clue to the reason why they were struck out when he said the meeting was called for the public good. Undoubtedly they were struck out for the public good. Who struck them out seems to be a mooted question as uncertain of an answer as that old question, "Who killed cock-robin?" (Laughter.) It has got out somehow or other. I did not see the senator when he delivered the speech. If I had I should have watched him closely; and it is possible that by some gesture or some shake of the head he would have indicated who that "who" was; but we are left in the dark—we do not know who it was.

You see, then, that this was not accidental. A semi-official set of patriots, friends of popular sovereignty, and disciples of perfect freedom, called for the public good in a private room, met together, and for peculiar reasons—that is what the senator said—they determined to strike out of their bill the only redeeming feature in it, and that was the submission to the people of the question whether they would have slavery in the constitution or not.—In that secret conference, that semi-official meeting for the public good, these patriots put their heads together to strangle at the birth the only thing there was in their bill which ought to commend it to the real genuine friends of perfect freedom and popular sovereignty. Well, sir, I am learning something every day; but I did not know, till that speech was made, that when we met here in official meeting and matured bills and put them to shape, they were to be committed to the tender mercies of a semi-official meeting to strangle at the birth the only thing there was in their bill which ought to commend it to the real genuine friends of perfect freedom and popular sovereignty. (Laughter.) So that this was not accidental; it was purposely done; and this, too, was done in the name of popular sovereignty!

DOUGLAS READ OUT OF HIS PARTY.

This brings me to another part of my subject, in answer to a question which the honorable senator from Illinois (Mr. Douglas) propounded when he asked if he was to be read out of his party for a difference on the point. I have great regard for the sagacity of that honorable senator, but I doubt if it was a little shaky when he asked that question; is a motto he read out of his party for departing from the President on this great cardinal point? Why, sir, he asks, is a man who differs from the President on the Pacific Railroad to go out of the party? Oh, no, he may stay. If he differs on Central America, very good; take the first train, if you please. You may differ with the President on anything and everything but one, and that is this sentiment which I shall read: Mr. Buchanan shall speak his own creed. In the 19th of August, 1842, in the State, Mr. Buchanan used this language:

"I might here repeat what I have said on a former occasion—that you see it was so important he must repeat it—

—that all Christendom—mark the words—

—is leagued against the South upon this question of domestic slavery."

All Christendom includes a great many people. If that be true, and you have got any allies it is manifest they must be outside of Christendom—[laughter]—because Mr. Buchanan says all Christendom is against you; but still he leaves you some allies, and you will see—it is as plain as demonstration can make it—that your allies are not included in Christendom. Where are the allies? I will read the next sentence:

"They have no other allies to sustain their constitutional rights except the democracy of the North."

There is a light for you; all Christendom at one side, and the democracy of the North on the other. [Laughter.] That is not my version—it is Mr. Buchanan's. That is the way he backs his friends; for he went on, after having made this avowal, to claim peculiar consideration from southern gentlemen, and intimated that he might speak a little more freely, having previously endorsed them so highly as this. Well, sir, when all Christendom was on one side, and the democracy of the North on the other, and the democracy of the North growing less every day—a small minority in the New England States—how could the senator from Illinois be so unkind or how could he doubt, if, on this vital question he deserted the democracy and went over to Christendom, [laughter.] as to how the question would be answered whether he was to be read out of the party. Read out, sir! That question was settled long ago. On this great vital question he is out of the party.

I would not say anything unkind to that senator, nor would I say anything uncourteous for the world; but my experience in the courts of New England does present to my mind an illustration which I know he will excuse me if I give it. A neighbor of mine had a very valuable horse. The horse was taken sick, and he tried all in the world to cure him, but it was of no avail. The horse grew worse daily. At last one of the neighbors said: "What are you going to do with the horse?" "I do not know," was the reply. "But I think that I shall have to kill him." "Well," said the other, "he does not want much killing." [Laughter.] You see in ordinary times and on ordinary questions, a little wavering might be indulged; but when it is on one question and a great vital question and all Christendom is on one side and the northern democracy on the other, to go over from the ranks of the democracy to swell the ranks of Christendom and then ask if he is to be read out! I leave that point. [Laughter.]

From the New York Tribune.

From Washington.

Washington, Jan. 29, 1858.

Senator Sumner writes from Boston that his health has so much improved that he will be here in time to vote upon the army bill.

The Douglas Democracy are exerting themselves to retrieve their losses and strengthen their position. The States, which has become the Douglas organ, has a long and significant article on Leocompton this evening. It declares that no Democratic Senator or Member of Congress from a Northern State could force his constituents if he were to vote for its acceptance. It also says that it will drive out of Congress the Northern Democratic Senators and Representatives who would stand by the South in blighting in Arizona as a Slave State, or in securing to us Cuba, Nicaragua or Mexico.

From a Special Correspondent.

Washington, Jan. 29, 1858.

Mr. Pitt of Philadelphia, who was recently dismissed from the office of Clerk of the District Court by Judge Grier, to make room for his son-in-law, is here, and probably will be nominated Marshal of this District, as a compensation for his loss.

Judge Elmore of Kansas has arrived with full intelligence to the 15th inst. He saw Gov. Denver, who conceded the election of the Free-State Legislature. The only contest was about State officers, in consequence of certain disputed returns. He disapproves the hesitation of Calhoun.

The State Department received no intelligence from Nicaragua concerning Yriarte's treaty, on removal from previous indications that no objections to its acceptance will be interposed.

The Clerks of the Departments were paid off to-day mostly in Treasury Notes and silver quarters instead of gold.

The Treasury Notes issued up to date amount to \$812,000, of the denomination of \$100; \$358,500 of the denomination of \$500; \$1,242,000 of the denomination of \$1,000. They have been given principally to disbursing officers. But few deposits have been made.

From Washington.

Washington, Feb. 1.

The Cabinet is in extraordinary Council this morning, having for the first time an authenticated copy of the Leocompton Constitution before them. The President's special message to accompany its transmission to Congress is already prepared, but may not be communicated till to-morrow. The Missourians temporarily in Washington, numbering about fifty, paid a visit of courtesy to the President this morning, who, for a short time, absented himself from the Cabinet to give them an audience.

SAVED BY A ROOSTER.—In Cambridge, Mass., A. G. Patten was put on trial for stealing a hen, but the evidence showed that the fowl was a rooster, and the accused was discharged.

Foreign News by the Canada.

A letter from Marseilles reports that the American ship Adriatic, which was confiscated by the French court of Appeals, on account of her collision with the steamer Lyonnais, had made her escape from the detention at that port, and put to sea on the night of the 8th of January. A French war steamer went in pursuit without effect. It was feared that serious diplomatic complication may arise on this case.

It is said that the question of the Danubian Principalities is now so complicated that no day can be fixed for the meeting of the Paris Conference.

The monthly statement of the Bank of France shows a loss of over 11,000,000 francs in cash held in Paris and a gain of 27,000,000 in the country branches.

The Leviathan has been pushed to within a half dozen feet of the extremity of the launching ways. She would remain in that position until the prevailing Spring tides were over when she would be pushed off the ways, and so await the high tides of January to float her.

Reform meetings were being extensively held both in London and the Provinces. The Chartists were taking part in them.

Brigadier Inglis has been appointed to the rank of Major General for his gallant defence of Lucknow.

On the 14th inst., the bank of England reduced its rates of discount to five per cent being the lowest point touched for fifteen months. It was anticipated that a further reduction would take place in a week or two. The discount houses have reduced the rates of allowance at call from 14 to 13 per cent. The Joint Stock Bank has reduced the rate of deposit to 3 per cent. This action of the Bank imparted firmness to the Stock Market.—Choice paper was negotiated in the discount market at 3 1/4 per cent.

R. C. T. Gray & Sons, in London, in the Canadian Trade, have suspended for about £30,000; also, Bishop & Gessing, wholesale stationers for about \$50,000.

INDIA.—The weekly mail from Bombay, with dates of the 24th of December had reached Alexandria. It contained nothing new from Oude or Cawnpore, owing its presumed to the continued interruption of the mail between Calcutta and Bombay.

The garrison at Futtermore was pressed by the insurgents and they had abandoned part of their entrenchments, and taken up another and more secure position. A column from Delhi, under Colonel Scaton, attacked a body of insurgents at Gownore, and defeated them killing 150 and taking three of their four guns. Three British officers were killed and one wounded.

The insurgents in the neighborhood of Jubbulpore were attacked on the 25th of November without decisive results.—Remontrances were advancing towards Jubbulpore.

The Rajah of Assam and his minister had been tried and sentenced to death. The Minister was hanged, but the sentence against the Rajah awaited the confirmation of the Governor General.

Other executions had also taken place.

The Punjab, Scinde and Bombay were all quiet.

No further rebel depredations were reported and quiet general prevailed.

At Bombay the import market was generally low. Cotton had declined.—Exchange was 2s 2 1/4.

SPAIN.—A dispatch from Madrid of the 14th says that the Spanish Ministry tendered their resignations in consequence of the nomination of Bravo Murillo. Their resignation had not been accepted. The Cabinet would remain in office if the Queen would dissolve the Cortes.

The Queen in her speech to the Cortes in regard to the Mexican, quarrel merely remarks that she has accepted the mediation of France and England as a proof of the spirit of conciliation which animates her, but that under any circumstances the honor and reputation of Spain shall be preserved intact.

A dispatch from Madrid, dated Friday, the 13th, reports the acceptance of the resignation of the Ministers, and the formation of a new Cabinet as follows:—President of the Council, Isturitz; Minister of Finance, Ochoa; Minister of Justice, Boz; Minister of the Interior, Diaz; Minister of War, Espartero.

CHINA.—The Hong Kong correspondent of the London Times under date November 28th says: "Mr. Reed, the American Commissioner, remained on board the frigate Minnesota, carefully avoiding any entangling alliance. He says that the Minnesota, from her great size would prove almost useless for warlike purposes in China." The same letter predicts that the British would have possession of Canton before the end of the year, and that free and uninterrupted intercourse with China would be demanded.

WHERE IS THE REPUBLICAN PARTY?—If the opinions of the press, Republican as well as Democratic, is to be considered good evidence, the Free-Soil party so called, has been going to pieces ever since the excited canvass of 1856, and may be now considered as dissolved.—Western Chronicle.

We suppose this learned and candid editor finds the evidence of the above in the fact, that the Governor of every northern State but two is a Republican; nearly every Legislature is Republican; and that party was never on a firmer foundation, or gaining strength faster, than at the present time. What will candid men think of editors who are driven to such shallow devices? They are like the man on his back, with his antagonist on him; and every time the fist of the pummeler descends in his face, the pummeled cries, "will you cry enough, now?"—*Leaving Republican.*

New Advertisements.

PROBATE ORDER.

STATE OF MICHIGAN.—County of Van Buren. S.—At a session of the Probate Court of the County of Van Buren, holden at the Probate office, in the village of Paw Paw, on Tuesday, the second day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight.

PRESENT, A. W. NASH, Judge of Probate. In the matter of the estate of Benjamin Allen, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Edgar B. Riley, one of the creditors of said deceased, that this administration may be granted to William Fox or some suitable person.

Thereupon it is ordered, That Monday the first day of March, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said Court, then to be holden at the Probate Office, in the village of Paw Paw, on Friday, the twenty-ninth day of January, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, previous to said day of hearing.

A. W. NASH, Judge of Probate.

PROBATE ORDER.

STATE OF MICHIGAN.—County of Van Buren. S.—At a session of the Probate Court of Van Buren holden at the Probate Office, in the village of Paw Paw, on Friday, the twenty-ninth day of January, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight.

PRESENT, A. W. NASH, Judge of Probate. In the matter of the estate of John H. Baldwin, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Lydia Baldwin, widow of said deceased, praying that Eli Becker may be appointed administrator on the estate of said deceased. Thereupon it is ordered, That Monday, the 27th day of February, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said Court, then to be holden at the Probate Office, in the village of Paw Paw, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petition should not be granted; And it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the persons so interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the True Northerner, a newspaper printed and circulating in said County of Van Buren, three successive weeks, previous to said day of hearing.

A. W. NASH, Judge of Probate.

MORTGAGE SALE.

DEFAULT having been made in the payment of a certain sum of money secured to be paid by mortgage on the premises bearing date January 24th 1857, executed by Wm. Burke and Mary Burke, his wife in Oronoco Gas and Recorded in the Register's office of Van Buren county, January 24th 1857, at four o'clock P. M. in Liber F, of mortgages on page 142, and on which mortgage there is claimed to be due and unpaid the sum of one hundred and seven dollars and fifteen cents, (\$107.15), and no proceedings at law or equity having been instituted for the recovery of the same.

NOTICE is therefore hereby given that by virtue of a power of sale in said mortgage contained and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the premises described in said mortgage to wit: "All those parts of land lying in the village of Paw Paw, Van Buren Co. Mich. and described as lots Three, (3), Four, 4, and Five, 5, in Block seventy-seven, (77), and lots sixteen (16) and seventeen, (17), in Block seventy-eight, (78)." Will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder at the Court House in the village of Paw Paw, in Van Buren county, Michigan, on the third day of May, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight, at ten o'clock in the forenoon by the sheriff or his deputy, subject however to the usual conditions to become due on said mortgage. Dated February 1st, 1858.

ORMOND GOSS, S. T. CONWAY, Atty. 147-127. Mortgagee.

MORTGAGE SALE.

DEFAULT having been made in the payment of a certain sum of money secured to be paid by mortgage on the premises bearing date August 2d 1856, executed by Daniel Kill of Van Buren county, and State of Michigan, to Loring Hulbert of the township of Lafayette in said county and State on the last and premises hereinbefore described, which mortgage was duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for the county of Van Buren, Michigan, on the sixth day of August A D 1856, at five o'clock P. M. in Liber of mortgages on page 128 on which mortgage there is claimed to be due and unpaid at the date hereof for principal and interest the sum of one hundred and five dollars and seventy cents, (\$105.70), and no proceedings at law or equity having been instituted to recover the amount secured by said mortgage or any part thereof.

NOTICE is therefore hereby given that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage which power has become absolute by the non-payment thereof and in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided the premises described in said mortgage to wit: All of lots 1, 4 and 5 in block thirty-nine in the village of Paw Paw, Van Buren county, Michigan, and State of Michigan, and all the interest therein, shall be sold at public auction or residue to the highest bidder at the Court House in the village of Paw Paw, Van Buren county, Michigan, (that being the place for holding the Court for said county, of Van Buren) on the first day of May next A. D. 1858 at ten o'clock in the forenoon by the sheriff of said county or his deputy or under sheriff subject to the usual conditions to become due on said mortgage. Dated February 1st, 1858.

LORING HULBERT, Mortgagee. By A. W. NASH, Atty. 147-127.

MORTGAGE SALE.

DEFAULT having been made in the payment of a certain sum of money secured to be paid by mortgage on the premises bearing date the seventh day of July 1856 executed by Horatio Lincoln and Sarah A. Lincoln his wife of Van Buren county, Michigan to Oliver P. Darling of the same place and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Van Buren, Michigan, on the seventh day of July 1856 at eleven o'clock A. M. in Liber F of mortgages, on page 142, which mortgage was duly assigned by the said Oliver P. Darling to Jonas Allen and Isaac Allen of Kalamazoo county Michigan, which assignment bears date the tenth day of July A D 1856 and was recorded in the aforesaid Register's office on the said tenth day of July A D 1856 at two o'clock P. M. in Liber of mortgages on page 467, on which mortgage there is claimed to be due and unpaid at the date of this notice the sum of one hundred dollars, (\$100), leaving five hundred dollars secured by said mortgage not yet due, and no suit or proceedings at law or in chancery having been instituted to collect the same or any part thereof.

NOTICE is therefore hereby given that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage and in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided the premises in said mortgage described to wit: "Lot number three, 3, in block number three, 3, in the village of Mattawan in said county of Van Buren being located on the front corner of Front and Murray, and also being the lot of land devised to Gilbert H. Darling and wife to the said Horatio Lincoln June 12th 1856." Will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder at the Court House in the village of Paw Paw (that being the place for holding the Court for said county, of Van Buren) on the first day of May, 1858 at one o'clock in the afternoon of said day by the sheriff of said county or his deputy. Dated February 2d, 1858.

JONAS ALLEN, Assignee of said mortgage. NATHAN H. BELY, Atty. for Assignee.

D. E. SWEET,

Manufacturer and dealer in all kinds of Cabinet Ware, consisting in part of Bureaus, Tables, Bedsteads, Lounges, Toilet, Washing and Light Stands, &c. &c. Coffins made to order. Ware-rooms, one door north of the Red Blacksmith's shop. LANSING, 117-118, Michigan.